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is wrapped up in your eyes.
If they are weakened then
your earning capacity is
lowered, unless you bring
them to their normal state
by the use of
ACCURATE GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPHTHALMIC
23, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1825

May 10, 1920, Temperature 73.

Rainfall: 0.78 inch

Humidity: 96

May 10, 1920, Temperature 54.

No. 17,946.

一拜禮

英一千九百一十五年五月十一日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

日二月三日庚次年九月民中

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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 1 B.H.P. to 10 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
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CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
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A few drops sprinkled on the hands
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prevents the bites of Mosquitoes
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

TRADE FIGURES.

London, May 8.
Here is a corrected version of trade returns. The imports in April were £167,154,309 as compared with £112,065,823 in April last year. Exports were £106,251,692 as compared with £58,482,412. The increased imports were chiefly raw materials, notably raw cotton, whereas meat had decreased over seven millions. The increased exports include over forty millions for articles wholly or mainly manufactured. They included nearly sixteen millions worth of cotton yarns manufactures, 42 millions worth of iron and steel manufactures, 42 millions worth of woolen and worsted yarns, 3.3 millions worth for vehicles, including locomotives, ships, and aircraft, over two millions worth of machinery, and two millions of manufactures of other textile materials. The imports for four months were £697,167,383, an increase of £238,505,239. Exports were £40,195,112, an increase of £195,946,077 compared with 1919.

ADMIRAL BEATTY TALKS LIKE OLD STAGE-COACH DRIVER.

LONDON, May 8.
Admiral Beatty speaking at Glasgow said, sea power to-day was as essential to the security and prosperity of the empire as ever it was. The fleet in commission represented the minimum compatible with superiority and supremacy of the seas. Critics said we must have ships which could disappear under the surface one minute and be lost in the clouds the next. He dared say those critics were right but the time for such ships was not yet. He disagreed with the statement that the day of the capital ship had passed. The capital ship was still the unit upon which the seapower of the empire was built and nothing had been devised by the critics, outside a few windy paragraphs in the newspapers, to take the place of capital ships. The navy must continue to be the connecting link between the mother-country and her overseas dominions.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

ARMEDARAD, May 9.
The cotton-spinners have struck owing to the arbitration board [not] reporting by May 1 as expected.

CELEBRATING PILGRIM FATHERS.

WASHINGTON, May 6.
Congress has ratified the appointment of a commission of eleven members to arrange for the tercentenary celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers. An appropriation of \$400,000 has been made for it. The state of Massachusetts will appropriate a similar amount.

AMERICAN TO FINANCE GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.
Senator France, a Republican, has introduced a bill to assist Germany to purchase the American materials necessary for rehabilitation, also to help her to meet the Allies' reparation demands. The bill authorizes the war finance corporation to lend \$250,000,000 to purchasers of foodstuffs and raw materials, the corporation agreeing to accept payment in six per cent. German securities.

POSITION IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, May 9.
Carranza has issued a manifesto refusing to abandon the presidency, and determined to fight the revolution to a finish. He would only hand over the presidency to a legally elected successor. He declared it an impossibility to hold the elections fixed for April 7.

NEW YORK, May 9.
A San Antonio message says General Obregon has issued a manifesto calling all Mexicans to support the revolt against President Carranza.

"DON'T MARRY AN ARTIST."

BY ONE OF THEM.

Young women who are not at the moment engaged to—or in love with—a musician, or an actor, or a painter, or a writer, must not conclude that this article does not apply to them. It does—or at least it might.

True, the artists do not form more than a small portion of the male population, but the portion does exist, and it is pre-eminently of the marrying kind. Which, when you come to think of it, is rather funny because married men who are also artists are for ever saying that artists should not marry. But then of course, though they do marry, they marry as a rule when they are very young.

This, by the way, is not intended as a sneer against their wives. As a matter of fact, my sympathies are with the artists' wives.

I know very well what I am talking about, because my own wife has been married to an artist for close on ten years. (And, by the way, all those thousands of men who, though they have never done creative work, either have, or think that they have, what is called the artistic temperament, may be included under the general heading.)

Unless you happen to be a quite exceptional woman, then married life with an artist would not suit you at all.

Your friends would find him charming, no doubt, and some of them would please you now and then by telling you what a wonderful man

he was and how proud of him you must be, and so on.

But you would find him—when the first glamour wore off—a very great nuisance indeed. A creature of moods, of strange habits, selfish without knowing that he was being so; sky-high about something or other one hour and wallowing in the depths of gloom the next—a person in short, who should be permitted into human society only when he can conscientiously send out from his work and hopes the signal of "All's well."

Artists are not really bad people. In way they are good people—one might even say—the best of people. But no woman should be expected to spend her life with one. I stand by that. And my wife stands by it, too. In fact, she stands by it more than I do.

The City man, the banker, the tradesman, the rate-collector, and, in short, the normal citizen—they are all right as husbands. But the artist—not so much.

You see, the artist plays at the wrong time, and works at the wrong time. He is worse when working than when playing. The whole thing is a straw, and if you interfere with him—as of course you will now and then—he will run shaking fingers through his hair, if in possession of such, and exclaim "Good Heavens! Can't you understand?"

And you cannot. You should not be expected to. Why should you, when the artist is growing cold, realises that your husband would on occasion—rather scribbly or scrub, or decision or thumb that eat?

What I say is that it is too much to expect of a woman.

Artists should live in caves—alone.

Daily Mail.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Souter's Service to the China Mail)

GERMANY AND THE TREATY.

BERLIN, May 7th.
It is semi-officially stated that the German military air services will be disbanded to-day in accordance with the Peace Treaty.

The "Technische Rundschau" states that the Entente Commission intends to destroy all the aerodromes and flying establishments, leaving only one hangar and one aeroplane factory, which will be used for an international air service.

SPA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 6th.
Reuter learns that the German Government has accepted the proposal to meet the Supreme Council at Spa.

LONDON, May 6th.
The French Ministry of War states that the German military effectives exceed 64,000.

This is interesting, because the effective disbandment of Germany is one of the principal subjects for discussion at Spa. Comparative, the strength of the British Army is 592,000 (exclusive of India), of the French 700,000, and of the United States' army 318,000.

BERLIN, May 7th.
It is reliably understood that Germany intends asking France to postpone the Spa conference from May 29th until after the Reichstag elections fixed for June 10th.

FIGHTING NEAR DUSSELDORF.

BONN, May 6th.
A message from Frankfurt reports fighting close to Dusseldorf between the Reichswehr and the Reds. The latter were driven back and left ten dead. A detachment pursued them and they took refuge in the British zone.

Dusseldorf is quiet. Disorders are feared. The Reichswehr occupy Elberfeld and Remscheid.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATION.

PARIS, May 6th.
The Turkish Peace Delegation has arrived at Versailles and has been lodged in the former quarters of the German Delegation at the Hotel Reservoirs.

The delegation consists of Tewlik Pasha, the President, Reshid Bey, Fezeheddin Bey, Djemal Pasha and General Mahmud Muktar.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

LONDON, May 6th.
Mr. Lloyd-George is very much better and has gone to the seaside for a few days to recuperate.

FRENCH STRIKE MENACE.

PARIS, May 6th.
The strike situation has not materially changed.

MEXICO.

LONDON, May 7th.
The newspapers at Washington state that President Carranza has fled from Mexico City to Vera Cruz in consequence of the widespread revolution.

BOXING.

BOSTON, May 7th.
Johnny Wilson has won the world's middleweight boxing championship. He was awarded the decision over Mike O'Dowd after a twelve round contest.

THE BURDEN OF THIS WAR.

LONDON, May 7th.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain has written to the Federation of British Industries explaining that the proposed 7s. 6d. flat rate, mentioned last night, would apply to a business now paying the Excess Profits Duty. But if it were extended to all other businesses not paying duty because not making excess profits the required flat rate would be 6s. 6d. He is of opinion that a flat rate tax at either rate would have been regarded impossible.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

LONDON, May 7th.
In the House of Commons the second reading was passed by 117 votes to 6 of a Private Bill providing for the registration at the time of birth of the alleged father of an illegitimate child. The alleged father is required to confirm or disprove paternity, and in the former case to submit an offer of the cost of maintenance of the child which will be duly embodied into an order. The father may also be ordered before the birth of the child to support the mother until and including her confinement. The mother is liable to maintenance if able. A married woman may proceed in respect of an illegitimate child. The latter will be under the supervision of juvenile courts. The maximum emolument order is fixed at 4s. weekly.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, introducing the Bill, said that infantile mortality among illegitimate children was 50% as compared with 90 per 1,000 among those born in wedlock.

The Home Secretary objected to the Bill, and said that the Government hoped to establish a Committee to consider legalised adoption in Great Britain.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

LONDON, May 6th.
The imports for April totalled £167,154,309, an increase over April 1919 of £104,200,572, and an increase over April 1920 of £55,028,482.

The exports for April totalled £100,541,000, an increase over April 1919 of £62,182,276, and an increase over April 1920 of £24,095,300.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, May 7th.
Warwickshire beat Oxford University by 24 runs.

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JEYES
FLUID
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
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SHIRT SERVICE
AERTEX CELLULAR
DAY SHIRTS
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TEENIN'S SHIRTS
DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE

BE SURE
AND ASK
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COLONY

— MEDICALLY RECOMMENDED —
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SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL
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Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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NEW VOILE MATERIALS

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Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to Five per cent.

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she now lies in the Menam River,

Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear

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1457 tons gross Reg.

921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on

7 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salved, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

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The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk

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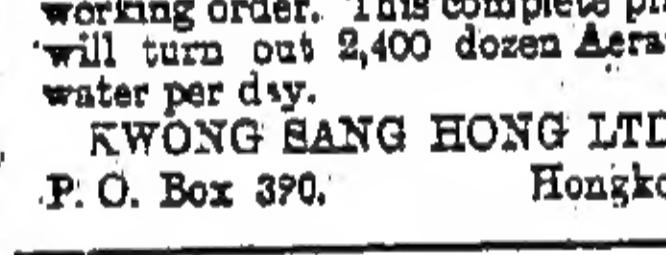
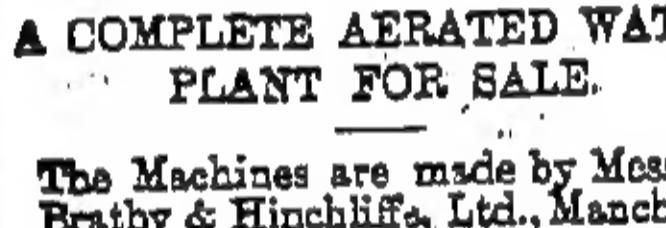
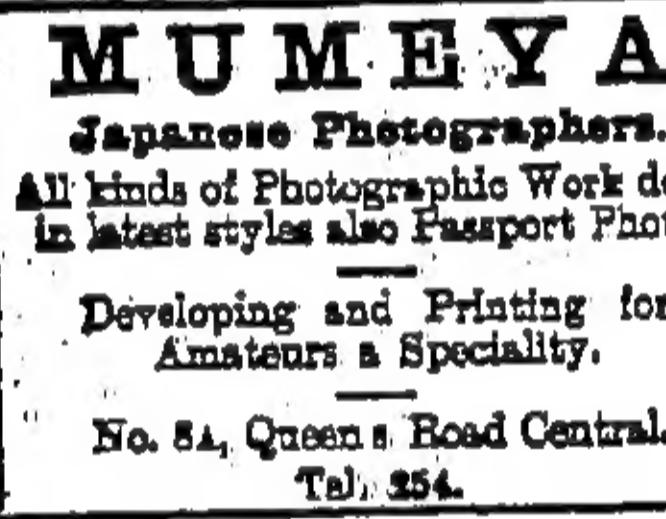
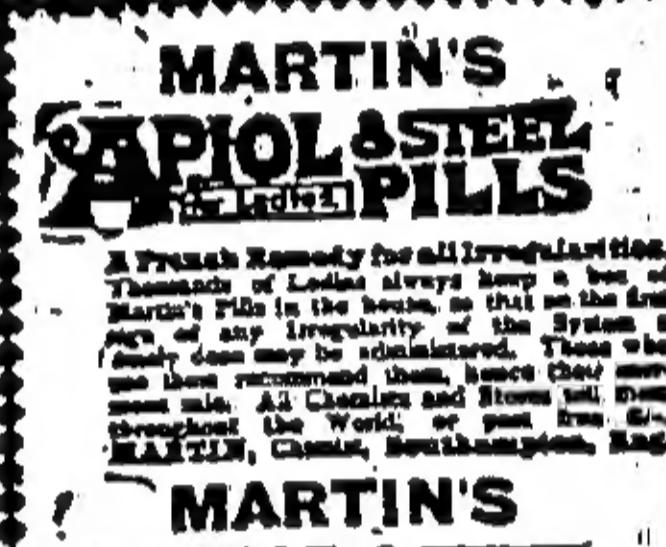
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When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to Infants and as Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants thriving and free from all Infantile Ailments.



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Just received
A New Supply of
WAR and ARMISTICE
STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of
NEW EUROPE
also
CATALOGUES and ALBUMS
for sale.

GRACA & CO.,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.
Every kind of Footwear
MADE
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CHERRY & CO.,
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is an important matter and we make a speciality of "refinishing" light Frocks and Costumes so that they keep clean longer than when treated by ordinary methods.

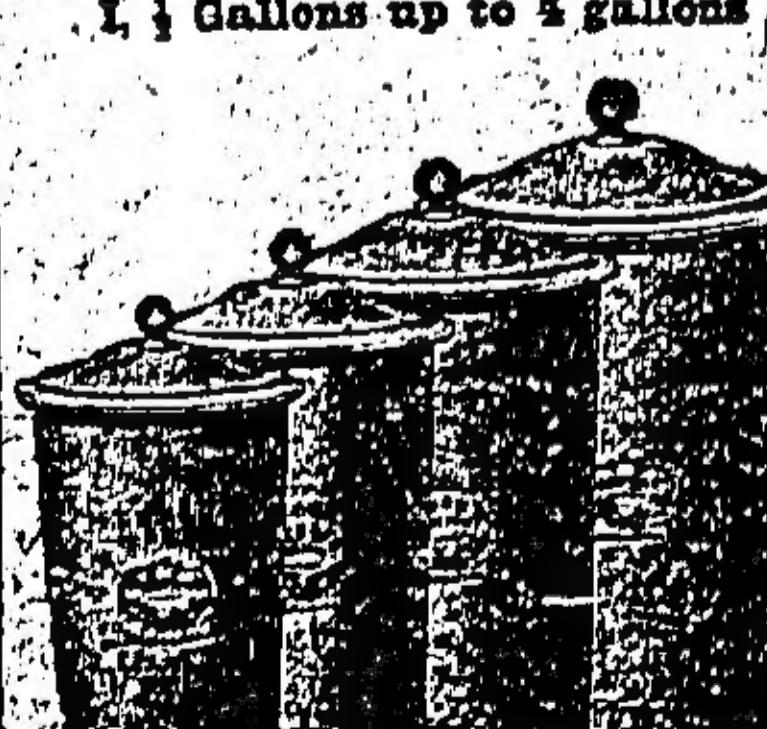
Our processes are thorough and reliable. Our facilities and resources enable us to carry out all work quickly and our charges are really reasonable. Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and Drying Company.

AGENT.
CASSUM AHMED.
Draper.
2, 34, Wellington Street.
8, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Phone 1462.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS

1/2 Gallons up to 4 gallons



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THE CIGARS THAT WON ADMIRATION EVERYWHERE

ARE NOW BEING
INTRODUCED

To the Smokers of the Colony.

PANETELAS FINAS	In boxes of 50 Cigars	-\$5.00
"	"	25 "
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OBtainable at all HIGH-CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF
RICE.

REDUCED SURPLUS FROM BURMA.

ALLOCATION OF SUPPLIES.

Mr. Fisher's announcement in the House of Commons on March 7, on behalf of the India Office, of concessions made to Ceylon in the price of part of the rice allotment to the island has a direct bearing on the circumstances in which control of Burma rice has been maintained, and on the apparent anomaly of the advance in this country from the controlled retail rate in war of 4d. to 7s. in peace.

The outstanding fact in this connection is that rice is the principal food, to the almost entire exclusion of other staples, of more than half the vast population of the Indian Empire, and also enters very largely into the dietary of the other moiety. No other product distantly approaches the area normally devoted to this crop; it is more than three times that of cotton, and more than double that of wheat. Yet Peninsular India has no surplus to export, and actually competes with foreign countries for the Burma surplus, which is normally about one-third of the provincial crop.

RECENT FIGURES.

In 1918-19 the all-India area under rice fell to somewhat less than 76,000,000 acres, as against 80,000,000 acres in the previous year. But the average yield per acre, which in Burma is normally about 1,400 lb., fell by no less than 314 lb., with the result that the crop yielded only 23,500,000 tons as compared with 36,250,000. The difference was due to the defective monsoon of 1918. In consequence of the resulting depletion of stocks, Peninsular India absorbed last year almost the whole of the Burma surplus available for shipment, taking 1,750,000 tons in nine months, while a small balance went to countries having a large emigrant Indian population.

The Burma surplus is ordinarily some 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 tons. This year it is estimated at about half that average—1,600,000 tons. The two other considerable exporting countries are Siam, which usually ships about 1,000,000 tons, and Sagon, which supplies from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons. This season the Sagon crop is an absolute failure, and supplies being utterly insufficient for internal consumption, export has been prohibited. The Saigon crop is, if anything beyond the average; but the deficiency of Burma and Siam in exportable surplus is equivalent to at least half the normal supply.

RETENTION OF CONTROL.

In the present year India's requirements are likely to be much smaller than after the bad 1918 monsoon. As shown in our last issue, the final forecast for the entire crop marks a substantial improvement of nearly

profits exceed this figure, their allocation will be a matter for future consideration. It may be hoped that a substantial part of the ear-marked return will go to improving the deplorable bad communications of Burma, for this would be of very direct benefit to the cultivator.

After meeting the estimated Indian requirement of 700,000 tons, there is a balance of some 580,000 tons of cleaned rice for other countries. It is justly held that the first claim is for Indian populations in British colonies—Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Fiji, &c. The original allotment for Ceylon was 360,000 tons, but later estimates of the surplus available necessitated pro rata reductions, and in the middle of last month Ceylon was informed that the revised quota would be 250,000 tons. Apparently the original allotment has now been restored. The cost of the rice to Government, £.b. Rangoon, is Rs. 9 per cwt., and the minimum rate of charge is Rs. 15. When it is considered that Saigon rice is being quoted here at 7s. c.i.f., it is obvious that a very much higher price could be secured at Rangoon under the ordinary laws of supply and demand. But no restriction would inevitably drive Burma into the untenable position of Siam, which, tempted by the unprecedented prices, permitted herself to be drained of rice last year, leaving no reserves for the failure of the present crop. Prices were driven up for the consumer, and large sums of money have had to be spent for the purpose of buying and exporting rice for the relief of the people.

The allotment of the surplus of the first quarter of the year in tons has been as follows:—Ceylon, 90,000; Straits Settlements, 60,000; Mauritius, 14,000; the United Kingdom, 50,000; other countries, 85,000; total, 299,000. This leaves a balance of 281,000 tons to meet requirements outside India. The United Kingdom will certainly not receive any further share unless it is found that the estimates of yield have erred on the side of excessive caution.

CASE OF CEYLON.

The Ceylon planting community, seriously affected by the shortage of supplies, has pressed for better terms and complained of "profiteering" on the part of the Government of India. Though the special claims of Ceylon upon Indian consideration have been overstated, they are undoubtedly substantial. The plantations of the island give employment and support to about a million Indians, for the most part not domiciled permanently in the Colony, since they are in the habit of returning to their village homes in Southern India. It is a grave economic disadvantage for the price of the rice they consume to be so much higher in Ceylon than on the other side of Adam's Bridge.

(Continued on Page 9.)

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

NOTICES.

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HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGGS, NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and after the most Scientific Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Officers will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service.
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Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cubicles under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to the Proprietor.
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CARLTON HOTEL.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor. Lunches most. Passenger Boats. Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON".
Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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SEE WINDOWS
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SPECIAL DISPLAY
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NEW "ANGLO-ORIENT"
designs in large variety.

DEATH
RSH.—At Matilda Hospital, Hong Kong, on May 9, at 6 p.m., PETER RYVES, Master Mariner, aged 60 years, youngest son of the Rev. Peter Marsh, of Ballamain, Moate, King's Co., Ireland. (Home papers, please copy.) His funeral will pass the Monument at 6 p.m.

The China Mail.
THE JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.
HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

LATEST OCCULTISM.

Occultism deals with that which is hidden and secret and dark, and requires therefore a terminology of its own—“Greek” to the uninitiated. You have no right to argue it unless you know the meaning, sometimes the exact shade of meaning, of words like epistemology, syncretistic, ego, esoteric, abnormality, adepts, ethereal, morphous, discursive, and sophom. There are others, but you have mastered those you will be able to keep your end up in the occultly faithful.

This is not wholly a jest. Other more genuine branches of study are their own jargon, their own special language, which has to be learned. When an entomologist (student) tells you he is investigating the phenomena of ecdisis, the terrestrial isopoda, and you by the ropes, you will know that he is taking note of the way in which the common woodlouse strips its skin. There is no real reason why he should not have said in the first place. In the case of the occultist, there is a reason “obscure” jargon. It provides a means of covering for crooked thinking and loose assertion. When you demonstrate that one of his statements is false, he can foil you by saying he didn't mean what you might mean. It will be quite safe. He never does. He never says that or anything else, for right lines are abhorrent unto him.

Way back in 1866 the editor of *Hongkong Daily Press* was a so-called Alfred-Perry-Sinnett, a “buck” in the eighties we read out of his called “*Esoteric Buddhism*,” believing in the innocence of the world. During happier periods of the past there was a German Master, or more than one, and the Governor jugged with

us weren't it wasn't wasted, however. We got an insight into occultism and esoterism then that has developed since, and helped to make life more joyous for us. Mr. Sinnett was a conspicuous example of the psychic phenomenon we dealt with last week, the person who arrives at convictions by pretending and forgetting that he pretended.

Fisher Unwin has recently produced another of his works, entitled “*Collected Fruits of Occult Teaching*,” from which the following interesting statements are collected:

Normally, the condition of the Martian people is below any level that we can easily comprehend. The food of the Martians consists of the blood of reptiles.

Within the last year or two, a batch of about a hundred thousand Martians Egos were imported into this world.

I came to know that Madame Blavatsky exercised super-normal powers.

Occult power can transport physical objects through space.

Our human family is at present distributed over three worlds—Mars, the Earth, and Mercury. The main body of our human family is here on Earth, but an inferior remnant at a very low and coarse stage of development—the dregs of our humanity, so to speak—is still on Mars. A vanguard of peculiarly advanced Egos is already on Mercury.

These Egos live in houses. Astral matter is plastic to the “creative power of thought.” With a vivid imagination here we can mentally almost visualize objects we might desire to possess. On the astral plane under similar conditions, the things desired—appropriate clothing, for example, pictures, furniture, houses even—assume objective reality, and even durability when many creative thoughts co-operate.

Human incarnate intelligence is up against conditions that defy the resources of language.

The pyramids and Stonehenge were built by representatives of the higher Atlantean occultism.

I was privileged to receive a considerable volume of information relating to the early history of mankind millions of years antedating the range of historical record; also to the concatenation of worlds and the ultimate destinies of our own.

There is a Master definitely identified with, or in charge of, every great country or nationality in the world. During happier periods of the past there was a German Master, or more than one, and the Governor jugged with

but since Satan has monopolized spiritual influence in Germany, the White Lodge Masters have had to withdraw from the country.

One Master has been busy in Russia ever since the revolution broke out, trying to mitigate its hideous development. I am assured that there was about a third of him in Francis Bacon—a very magnificent incarnation all the same.

The physical bodies of these Masters often attain to extraordinary ages, to be counted by centuries, rather than by years.

A Master, if he sees fit, can run, so to speak, more than one body at the same time.

They can, and sometimes do, materialize in the midst of crowded humanity.

Reincarnation is as certain a law of nature as the circulation of the blood.

Tobacco smoking has rather a beneficial effect than otherwise on the etheric conditions of people who live in modern communities, full of astral swirls of all kinds and of a complicated order.

There are enough quotations to think over. It is curious how all these intuitionists and theosophists and other leg-pullers are “blessed” with thoughts too remote for the normal for words to tell them. We understand that like experiences may be observed in asylums for the insane.

“The first beast was like a lion, and the second beast like a calf, and the third beast had a face as a man, and the fourth beast was like a flying eagle.” Observe, if you please, that all their beastly imaginations and intuitions are limited to things known, like the idiotic revelations vouchsafed to Lodge and Doyle. It is not words that fall—they always find words enough and to spare—but ideas and images that cannot get beyond the tether of the normal. Man's wildest imaginative flights are always compounded of elements of things known, as a gryphon has the head of a bird and the body of a lion. An entirely new spiritual “beast” is unattainable by the cleverness of them. In fact, all their discoveries are anthropomorphic. Surely this is a finally sufficient answer to all the supernatural nonsense of trademarks would get a respectful hearing, for he speaks entirely as a business man handling plain issues in a plain way. Lady Randles, who is believed to be with him in Japan, is a very gentle Cumbrian lady.

It is no liking or desire

for a socialistic or communistic arrangement of society that makes us point out the fudge in a recent argument by Bonar Law, telegraphed by Reuter.

An individualistic state is good enough for us, so long as individualism is really and honestly respected.

At present some individuals are protected and helped, and others thwarted, by the existing bastard system.

Bonar Law was arguing against nationalization, and said

“any nation attempting to prevent full scope for individuality and ability will be ruined.” The ability he had in mind was the ability to exploit the ability of others, what is called business ability.

It is notorious that the really able men, inventors, discoverers, geniuses of various sorts, usually lack business ability, and that those who have it grab the rewards of their brain-work. Good arguments against nationalization will always receive a welcome from us. Hypocritical ones will not.

ADVERSARIA.

The article published in the *China Mail* to-day about Polish visitors calls attention to some interesting chapters in European history. About the time when the Poles were becoming a nation, the Lithuanians were communists on Soviet lines. Outside pressure and danger turned them into monarchists and militarists.

Poland and Lithuania then united in common fear of the Germans. Prosperity and selfishness came to Poland, and political discontents.

Russia then saw her usual opening, and partition began. “Freedom shrieked when Rosciusko fell.”

This was a Polish patriot of Bolsheviks, type, with more ideals than diplomatic wisdom. After his downfall, and the erasure of the last independent bit of Poland from the political map, there were periodic insurrections up to as late as 1903. The great war restores their nationality, and instead of making peace with their Soviet neighbours, as was quite possible and in their circumstances wise, they are allowing themselves to be made a cut’s paw, relying on support they are unlikely to get. They are a great people, with a grand literature, but no fond of warfare.

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There is a Master definitely identified with, or in charge of,

every great country or nationality in the world.

During happier periods of the past there was a German

Master, or more than one, and the Governor jugged with

figures to show it was a good, sound deal. He figured that the railway would gain in passenger traffic a net increase of \$1,500. He used this net increase (hypothetical) as interest on the \$10,000 spent on the paddock lands, and called it fifteen per cent. By adding that fifteen per cent, to the 4% per cent. rent charge, he was able to boast of getting 19% per cent. return. But the railway hasn't paid fifteen per cent, and the Government hasn't got anything like that. If it is true that golfers get a specially reduced fare to Foulding, calculations are further complicated. The Governor also told the folk that in these days railway companies in the British Isles lay out golf courses and build hotels adjoining them for the sole purpose of attracting passengers. Had he been asked for names, we guess he would have looked foolish. We don't believe it. Now the Golf Club is proposing to raise its subscription rates, and there's a strife on. The story of “Faddy and the paddock lands” must be new to many new arrivals, and should be kept alive for its human and locally political interest. It shows that the local government is like the devil in the adage, inasmuch as it looks after its own.

SIR JOHN RANDLES. Randles, now

in Japan on behalf of the International Parliamentary Conference, is an iron-master, and has had business

relations with the Japanese for

many years, selling them steel rails, etc.

Politically he has an interesting history. He entered politics in the midst of Joseph Chamberlain's tariff reform boom, and unseated Sir Willard Lawson, the famous teetotal baronet, at the “khaki election” following the Boer war.

There was a petition to unseat him

for corruption, one of his rural committees having met in a public house, or something like that; but

Mr. Justice Darling dismissed the petition with costs. At that time he was Mr. Randles. He got his knighthood in 1905. His father was President of the Wesleyan Conference. His handling of statistics attracted notice in the House, and the chairmanship of the Commercial Committee fell into his lap.

His advice to the Japanese about

infringements of trademarks would

get a respectful hearing, for he

speaks entirely as a business man

handling plain issues in a plain

way. Lady Randles, who is believed to be with him in Japan, is a very gentle Cumbrian lady.

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grab the rewards of their brain-work.

Good arguments against

nationalization will always receive

a welcome from us. Hypocritical

ones will not.

JOURNALISTS

ENTERTAINED.

At the invitation of Dr. E. S. Tai Ph. D., Diplomatic Commissioner of the Canton Military Government, and Private Secretary to General Li Lien-Chun, the British and Chinese journalists of Hongkong met at dinner in the Tung Ting Hotel, West Point, on Saturday evening.

At the conclusion of a very pleasant meal served in Chinese style, Dr. Tai in proposing the toast of the British journalists, made eloquent reference to the League of Nations, and the hope it held out for China, emphasizing the important part that journalists must play in further cementing the bonds of friendship between Britain and China.

Speaking on behalf of the British

journalists present, Mr. P. Petrie, of the *South China Morning Post*, returned

thanks for the hospitality enjoyed

that evening and expressed the hope

that a meeting affording such delightful opportunity for social intercourse

between British and Chinese journalists would be the first of many similar functions.

After the toast “Great Britain”

had been honoured, Mr. J. C. Roone,

of the *Daily Press*, proposed the

“Chinese Republic,” in fitting terms.

Just before the war

“needed more land,”

The Government, under Sir Henry

May, “resumed” some paddies

fields at the public expense, and

leased them to the Golf Club at a

rental which yields four and a half

per cent. interest on the Govern-

ment's capital outlay. Hongkong

at that time said unkind things,

and the Governor jugged with

the physical complaints of the

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OUR POLISH VISITORS.

Continued from Page 4.)

These are conducted of professors of the Universities by Cracow and Warsaw, who are members of the returning band. The classes continue for two hours daily and behind them is the laudable intention of preparing the children for their future in Poland. The development of their physique is not neglected and they are daily put through a course of physical drill. The educational department of this little township—if it be permissible to stretch the use of the word to that extent—is under the direction of Professors Mazur, Orlowski and Galab, and they have the assistance of Mrs. Diatokoska, Hrejczko and Lenicki. Discipline is maintained by the Captain and officers of the ship for whom there is felt a unanimous high regard. An interesting personality on board is Mr. Konvis, an American, who has been with the Polish army in Siberia and intends to take the trip home with them. His only difficulty is with the language, but it is said he is making rapid progress and has already proved himself good for short speeches.

The places of honour on board are reserved for some veterans who took part in the Polish revolution of 1853. This movement was carried on for some years, ultimately resulting in failure, many prisoners being sent to Siberia. Some of these persons have been chained to wheel-barrows with heavy chains for twenty-five years while others have been forced to undergo the misery of work in the mercury mines. It is touching to observe how these old people are attended by their younger compatriots. Some can scarcely eat or move and the best places are assigned to them, not only at the table but on deck. During rough weather they have the most comfortable places that can be found and during fine spells the most pleasant spots are reserved for them.

"Reserved for the Veterans" is the notice that appears in several places and the implied honour to these gallant old folks is duly given.

The great majority of the Poles are Catholics, faithfully attached to their Church, its teachings and practices. There was a splendid example of this one Sunday when they attended a service at St. Joseph's Church *en masse*. Their own Chaplain officiated, the choir rendering the choral portions in the Polish language. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Fr. Augustine.

CELEBRATION OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION.

GENERAL PILSUDZKI.
Chief of the Polish State.

May 3 was a red letter day for the Poles, it being an anniversary of the Polish Constitution. It is a day of great historical interest to them, as in 1791 the Polish Constitution was passed giving equal liberty to every man, be he peasant or noble. How Poland was partitioned is a matter of history. The first partition was made in 1772 by the action of Austria, Germany and Russia. Realising the danger, the country tried to strengthen the administration, being encouraged in this by Prussia whose King, Frederick William, swore to defend them against Russia. His word however, proved to be untrustworthy and the Poles again embarked on a fruitless resistance against the combined Russians and Prussians, but the Diet was, in 1793, forced at the point of the bayonet to agree to a second partition. Becoming desperate a general rising occurred in 1794, the Prussians being compelled to retreat to their own country and the Russians were routed several times. It was then that Austria chose to appear and, adding her weight to the oppressors of Poland, annihilated the Polish monarchy. The third and last partition was effected in 1795. Poland retained a constitution on the fall of Napoleon whom it had assisted, its separate government lasting till 1804 and then four years later it became Russian territory its name being erased from the map.

The celebrations on the "Yaroslav" took the form of a dinner at which several speeches were made.

On Monday last the teachers took their pupils to the Botanical Gardens where they explored the flora of Hongkong, the party having tea with Father Augustine. On Tuesday the General, his staff and

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

The members of the Kowloon Bowling Club opened the season on Saturday under the best of auspices. Everybody expected rain. It looked like raining until the last moment, and it had been raining. A fresh breeze and a cloudy sky made it just and ideal afternoon for the job. Eight eightsomes were played, the teams being picked from the representatives of all the Hongkong bowling clubs, which were well represented.

The ladies of the Club put up a lavish tea. Although over seventy people did full justice to it, there was enough in the estable line left over to be worth sending to the kiddies at the nearby orphanage. The Club did more than its duty also in the matter of stimulants.

Mrs. D. Gow, wife of the President, gracefully presented silver spoons to the winning teams, as set out below.

The President took the opportunity of referring to the plans for the interport match at Shanghai, remarking that the signs were that although so many of Hongkong's best bowlers were now away, the Colony would be able to send a team that should bring back Shanghai's flag.

Members of the Taikoo, Police Civil Service, and other bowling clubs called for cheers for the hosts, and they were properly produced. Mr. Parkes proposed a similar compliment to Mrs. Gow.

Everybody declared it a most successful and happy affair.

Guy (skip) Wotherspoon, Pryce and Dixon beat Morrison (skip) Parkes, Chapman and Secombe, 23-19.

Duncan (skip) Blackman, Dickens and Foulds beat Russell (skip) J. Grant, Wright and G. Henderson, 15-16.

Lapsley (skip) W. Taylor, Amery and J. S. Keith beat D. Gow (skip) Muirhead, Holland and Simpson, 18-17.

McIver (skip) Watt, Fincher and Lambert beat W. J. Gerrard (skip) G. Gerrard, Muir and Davyson, 26-14.

Blackburn (skip) Whyte, McLeod and Haig beat Allan (skip) Hoare, McKenzie and J. Henderson, 27-21.

Silkestone (skip) Sloan, Pettyjohn and Gardner beat McLaggan (skip) D. J. Brown, Searle and J. Brown, 22-18.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society takes place to-morrow at 5.15 p.m. at Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s board room.

The President, Mr. L. Gibbs, in a letter accompanying the report says:

It is well-known fact that very little interest is shown by the bulk of members in the management of this and of similar Societies in Hongkong. At the same time complaints are often heard that committees represent themselves the "old gang" is always in office that it is a "one man show" and that "new blood" is not introduced as it should be. It is certainly very desirable that there should be change, that new ideas should be introduced and that the work of the Society should not be allowed to run in permanent "grooves", but this can only be attained if members will come forward who are willing to do their share in the work of management. The writer has been President of the Society for 2 or 3 years. Hon. Sec. for 6 or 8 years, and though willing to do all he can to further the objects of the Society, is more than willing to give way to anyone prepared to take on the work. The present Hon. Secretary, on whom the bulk of the work falls is not prepared to accept re-election. The present Hon. Treasurer though kindly consenting to remain in office would be happy to be relieved. Nine other members are required to form the Committee and it is hoped that members of the Society will submit to the Hon. Sec. before the meeting—the names of any willing to act in any capacity and will turn up in force to support their nomination.

The report deals mainly with the last show and refers with regret to the death of Mr. W. J. Trotter. The accounts show that the Society starts the new year with a favourable balance of \$997.13.

other representatives were entertained to dinner by Father Augustine when speeches expressing great admiration for British ideals and enterprise as manifested in this Colony were made.

On Wednesday the General paid a visit to His Lordship Bishop Pozzo and on Thursday His Lordship returned the call.

After leaving the Far East the ship will proceed to Gdansk (Danzig).

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

URING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed, "Chamomile's" "Calf" and "Diarrhoea" Bremedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Stores keepers.

UNIVERSITY SENSATION.

ENQUIRY RE FINANCES EXTRAVAGANCE SUGGESTED.

According to well authenticated reports the University is faced this year with the biggest deficit since its foundation. The figure suggested is a stupendous one and will undoubtedly cause a sensation in local circles as soon as the facts become fully known. As it is, it seems that the authorities are not exactly sure how they stand and find difficulty in drawing up an accurate balance sheet. It would appear that no very strict supervision has been exercised over disbursements with the inevitable result that when a reckoning is taken at the year's end the discovery is made that expenses have been far in excess of income. Lately, serious discussions have taken place in University circles, and at a recent Council meeting pertinent and embarrassing questions have been asked, several of the most searching, we hear, by His Excellency himself. There are many reasons for the heavy outlay known only to the University officials themselves but several are apparent on the most casual investigation.

To begin with, the University engages the services of outside instructors, not really members of the staff but part time assistants and pays these gentlemen extremely well. On good authority it is stated that as much as \$15.00 per hour has been given and some have drawn more than their salaries by a few hours work at the University. It would have cost much less to engage a professor or a lecturer for these jobs and the work would undoubtedly have been done in a more efficient manner. Then it is believed that the local examinations held by the University have not been fruitful in the way of income. If this is true it would seem to indicate an entire lack of business sense for the expenditure and the income in connection with the examinations can both be calculated very closely and the fees should have been arranged so as to cover expenses. Needless to say those who correct these examination papers do not take on this work for nothing.

Very recently a new Students' Union was opened—a fine building on Bonham Road which must have cost a considerable sum. A Students' Union is an essential for every real University but the wisdom of spending money on a Union when finances are low may be seriously questioned. This year also over a dozen new assistants have arrived and we wonder if there will be enough work for them all. The number of students is not very great, something over 200 and these are divided among the various faculties. Many subjects are taught both by a professor and a lecturer and if a class contains only a few students tuition of this kind is certainly expensive.

It must have been suspected beforehand that the credit balance was small yet the staffing of the University is now on somewhat lavish scale. Where the funds are to come from to provide the salaries for the large staff is not at present very clear but we have no doubt renewed calls will be made for subscriptions from the public and from the Government. That the money will be forthcoming is certain but at the same time the question will arise if the game is worth the candle. The local University avers that its degrees are equivalent to degrees conferred by British Universities. But will they ever be regarded as such? We must see results produced by the students themselves before any great faith will be attached to the University's declaration. The University has been in existence for 8 years now and we have its graduates among us at present. Are we to judge it by them?

A fair number of Engineering B. Sc's have issued from the University during the past few years and it would be very interesting to know just how many of these are really engaged in engineering work. On this same point of comparison with British Universities it might be mentioned that a boy aged 14 passed the Matriculation Examination some years ago and could have entered as a student. How many boys of 14 are there in the British Universities? The writer has had some experience with local University students and in many cases has found among them a surprising lack of knowledge of ordinary English. They could talk in a kind of parrot fashion but when they put their pen to paper the composition produced would have brought discredit on the average British boy of 12 years of age. They may of course have been very clever at Medicine or Engineering but surely the first requisite of a British University is a thorough grounding in the English language. It is for this reason that the present increase of students in the Arts faculty at the expense of the Engineering is really to be welcomed even though the energetic Dean of the latter section may possibly not agree. Indeed it is quite within range of belief that the true function of our University at present is to teach Arts and Medicine.

There is always opportunity in China for those with a good knowledge of the English language, of Western Medicine but the Engineering developments which have been predicted now for eight years seem to have been predicted now for eight years.

as far off fulfillment as ever. The present crisis is the most serious in the history of the University and we forecast an appeal in the near future for funds to carry on the good work.

The Lighthouse has been sending its rays all over China but now the lamp is flickering as the oil is running low.

Whether the lighthouse keepers have kept a watchful eye on the trimming of the lamp and the regulation of the oil supply is the question which will occur to all those who have the interests of the University at heart. Meanwhile report has it that a special Commission has been appointed by the Governor to make a thorough investigation and we trust that this Commission will publish its findings in due course.

A GREAT WARRIOR.

A crazy fellow made a scene in Mr. Smith's Court this morning. He was charged with causing an alarm yesterday by blowing a Police whistle. Inspector Moore said the defendant showed fight when a Chinese constable attempted to arrest him, and had to be forcibly removed to the Central Station. Here he was also disorderly, and was locked up in a cell. He was at first thought to be drunk, but as the result of observation kept on him all night, it was discovered that he was "wrong in the head." When asked to plead, the defendant made a rambling statement, accompanied by frantic movements of arms and legs, in the approved Confucian warrior style, to the effect that he was harmlessly playing a tune on the whistle, when the constable attempted to arrest him.

Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 14th May, 1920 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MESSRS. THORESEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DALAGOA MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING of above held at Police Club on FRIDAY, 7th inst., the following were elected as Office bearers for the current year.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Geo. Gerrard, Kowloon Cricket Club.

HON. SECRETARY & TREASURER.—

Mr. D. Gow, Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Muir & Lapsley, Muirhead & McLauchlan (Taikoo), Stanley & Sarah (Civil Service), Grant & Kent (Police).

The following was the result of the draw for the opening matches in the League Competition to be played on May 29th.

Civil Service. a. b.

Police v. Kowloon Cricket Club.

It was decided to resuscitate the Open Singles Championship of the Colony, particulars of which will be issued to the various Clubs at an early date.

Hongkong, May 10, 1920.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY

ORGAN RECITAL

At 6 p.m.

Takao 4. "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3518.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THE MISSES de VINE and TERREY SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS

will introduce

HARMONY and SONG

at the usual

TEA DANSANT and DINNER

DANCE

to be held on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th

and

SATURDAY, MAY 15th

SWNDAY, MAY 16th

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

during

TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship

"PERU."

having arrived from the above ports on the 9th May, 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE WITH SOVIETS.

LONDON, May 7th.

A Moscow wireless message says that M. Tchitcherin has agreed to a proposal of Lord Curzon to negotiate with General Wrangel and British officers for the purpose of ending hostilities in the Crimea, and to take into consideration British interests in the Caucasus.

The Soviet Government has offered immediately to negotiate peace with the Caucasian States.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Reds admit that they have fallen back on new positions immediately to the west of Kiev. Meanwhile, the Poles are pressing their attacks from the west, south-west and north. The Ukrainians point out that they have no intention of abandoning their independence or becoming a subject state of Poland.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Polish offensive forestalled a great Red offensive against Lemberg. It transpired that the Reds had concentrated for it fifty Divisions with huge English munitions captured from Kolchak and Denikin which are now in the possession of the Poles.

There will be no confirmation officially of the fall of Kiev, but well-informed persons believe that it has been captured or is about to be captured by the Red forces with a view to Lemberg's occupation.

Leningrad and Trotsky have issued a proclamation making a frantic appeal to mobilise all the best fighters, declaring that all Soviet Russia is in danger.

PARIS, May 7th.

A message from Lemberg says Ukrainians, assisted by Rumanian artillery, have captured Odessa from the Bolsheviks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WELLINGTON, May 7th.

The Prince of Wales on Thursday preceded through a wildly enthusiastic crowd to Parliament House where he was welcomed by a distinguished gathering, headed by the Governor-General and the Premier.

The Prince, responding to an eloquent welcome by Rt. Hon. W. E. Massey, glowingly referred to the services of New Zealanders in the war, and added that industrial unrest was natural but only the results would be good if they adhered to the British traditions of steadiness, fairness and commonsense.

NO NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, May 7th.

Speaking at a Prince's League meeting at Albert Hall, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the question whether industry should be carried on by private enterprise or by nationalisation must be fought out. The Cabinet was determined not to compromise on the subject. The prosperity of Great Britain was based on individual initiative and effort. The hope of equality was an impossible dream. Any nation attempting to prevent full scope to individuality and ability will be ruined.

MESOPOTAMIAN OILFIELDS.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Times states that financiers severely criticise the negotiations which are being carried on for the transfer of the Mesopotamian oil-fields which are reputed to contain as much oil as the United States, to a new company controlled by the Royal Dutch Shell group.

It is understood that it is proposed that Great Britain is entitled to appoint the directors of the new company, but that there is no further connection with Britain. It is doubtful whether public opinion will sanction granting the monopoly of the Mesopotamian oil-field to a company 60 per cent. of whose profits would presumably go to Holland. It is now impossible to recognise the pre-war arrangement between Turkey, the German Bank, the Royal Dutch Shell and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the right to exploit the oil in Mesopotamia. It is suggested that the Government should carry out the geological survey of Mesopotamia, and then divide the oil-field into a few large areas for development by British companies. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 is required to develop the Mesopotamian field. It will be five years before oil is produced.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 7th.

The result of the Sunderland by-election is as follows:—

Votes.

Sir HAMAR GREENWOOD (Coalition Lib.) 22,813

Dr. V. H. Rutherford (Lab.) 14,379

Mr. Howe (Ind. Lib.) 5,068

FULL-BLOODED PEOPLE.

Why Other People Like Them.

We can all call to mind men and women who give such a sense of vitality and strength that they are bound to get on. A woman of this type—full-blooded, plump and bright-eyed—always has a group of admirers round her. A man of the same kind always gets his own way.

The reason is that there is a natural and wholesome tendency in all of us to appreciate health and healthy people—those with vigorous red blood, in their veins, instead of thin watery bloodlessness. Often we remark that we envy them their vitality and keen interest in the affairs of life.

There is no need for envy if the bloodless delicate complexion pay attention to health and make good their deficiency of blood. There is no advice in the suggestion that all such failing men and women should begin without delay a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for the reason that these pills make the good red blood of health and give the high spirits, energy and attraction that go with it. If you are pale, anaemic and nervous now, these pills pull you up. The first promising sign will be a natural healthy appetite, then the headache, feeling of weariness and aching in the limbs will disappear, and your general will be once steady.

Now is the time to begin. Williams' pink pills, Oatmeal Supply Co., New York, are distributed in three sizes, bottling for \$1.00, six for \$5.75, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seabourn Road, Shanghai.

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FOR NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about end of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.
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Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCA LINES.

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BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SAVRE MARU Wednesday, 30th June.

HIMALAYA MARU Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU Friday, 23rd May.

SEATTLE MARU Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU Friday, 14th May.

LUZON MARU Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER

Vancouver via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU (Cal Manila) Saturday, 22nd May.

CHICAGO MARU (Cal Manila) Saturday, 6th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

These steamers provide excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 16th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY

Tuesday, 11th May.

UNNAN MARU (direct to Tako) Thursday, 20th May.

JAPAN PORTS

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,

SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

TWAH PING Sailing on or about June 1st.

VICTORIA Sailing on or about July 1st.

Calling at Port Darwin.

For Postage and Freight apply to—

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & HANGKOK	CHENGKU	May 11, at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUKEW	SHITANG	May 12, at 4 p.m.
HOMBOU AND BANGKOK	KINGTU	May 12, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHIJIANG	May 12, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	HUNGCHOW	May 13, at 3 p.m.
KATHMANDU	TAIPEI	May 13, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILHO	TAIPEI	May 13, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.	SHANGHAI	May 13, at 4 p.m.
Expedient Sails—Accommodation available. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.		
For Freight or Passage apply to—		

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,
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Telephone No. 28.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"EDMOR"	About May	14th.
"CROSSBYS"	About June	10th.
"ICONIUM"	About June	26th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	About June	15th.
"WABAN"	About June	23rd.
"ABERCO"	About July	10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NORE"	8,700	12th May at Noon.	London & Antwerp via Spore Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.
"DUNERA"	8,400	18th May	Sapora, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ORNA"	4,500	11th May	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	
"TAKADA"	7,000	15th May	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	25th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.
"NELLORO"	7,000	18th May	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailings dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Denton, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 28, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Posts U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 20th May, at Noon.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 28th May, at Noon.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Friday, 28th May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Mombasa, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May.
BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 28th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore and Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 18th May.
SANUKI MARU ... Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 28th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

INABA MARU ... Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.
TOSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd May.
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

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DESIGNATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Tonyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Condor	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China Mail	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China Mail	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 14th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	The Admiral Line	The Admiral Line	On 22nd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Africa Maru	Ostasi Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Canadian O.S. Ed.	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 22nd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Canadian O.S. Ed.	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 23rd June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 23rd June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 24th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 25th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 26th June.
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 31st June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 1st July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 2nd July.
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 20th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 21st August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Asia	Nilpon Yulen Kaisha	On 22nd August.
San Francisco via Shanghai			

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FIRST GRADE \$15.00 each.

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The "MATTAMAC" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely waterproof, smartly cut, and thoroughly well made. ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

CEYLON VICTORY COLUMN.

DESIGNER OF LONDON CENOTAPH IN COLOMBO.

In connection with the Victory Column which is to be erected on the Galle Face by the Ceylon War Memorial Committee, it is now announced that the Ceylon Government has selected and offered a site for the column between the Colombo Club and the Galle Face Battery. The site, says the *Times of Ceylon* of April 9, is on the landward side of the Galle Face Central Road, and is quite clear of the bushes which grow so thickly in this neighbourhood, and, if it is decided to erect the Victory Column on this spot, it will stand on the highest ground available on the whole of the Galle Face. It is interesting to know that the site now chosen and offered by Government is the one which the Ceylon War Memorial Committee were anxious to obtain, and all that is now necessary is for Sir Edwin Lutyens to give his approval of the spot selected.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, who designed the London Cenotaph and is one of the latest R.A.'s was approached some time ago by the War Memorial Committee with a request that he should design a Victory Column for Ceylon, and this he consented to do. The committee then suggested that it would be desirable for Sir Edwin to visit Colombo to study the local surroundings before designing the column. Sir Edwin consented on the understanding that a passage for

Europe was obtained for him before hand in order to ensure that he would not be detained for a lengthy period in this Colony. Such a passage has been obtained on board the "Pilsna," which is expected to leave Colombo on the 15th instant, and it is now announced that Sir Edwin will arrive here on Monday, the 12th instant, by train from Madras. He will thus have nearly three days in which to study the proposed site and to consider the question of the most suitable design having regard to the local surroundings.

A special sub-committee has been appointed to receive Sir Edwin and to assist him in every way possible. Sir Edwin will be met upon his arrival here by members of the committee, and will be later shown the site chosen by Government and will be asked to express an opinion as to whether he thinks it suitable or not. Should Sir Edwin consider the site unsuitable he will be asked to suggest an alternate one.

It is understood that Sir Edwin is to be given an entirely free hand as to the form which the Victoria Column shall take, but the committee are hoping that he will agree with them that a tall impressive monument which will catch the eye of every visitor to the island is most suitable. The only restriction will be in regard to the cost of the column, which is not to exceed one and a half lakhs.

Sir Edwin, it is understood, has just completed an extensive tour of India, and has already designed many admirable War Memorials in the different cities of that Empire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

F. A. F.

To the Editor of the *China Mail*.

Dear Sir.—It is with deep and grateful recognition of how much the Fresh Air Fund owes to friends and sympathisers in distant portions of the Empire that I venture to appeal to your readers once again to help me with it.

Looking backward over the twenty-eight years since the Fresh Air Fund was started, I cannot but rejoice at the progress which the Organisation has made during that period. I wish

I could add that the years which have passed had demonstrated equally the rapid and successful improvement in the lot of the slum child, but, unhappily, no one can pretend for a moment that this is the case.

It is a curious irony that during the War perhaps in some instances—decidedly only a small minority—the condition of the slum child was a little better than it had ever been, but I gather from the Reports received from our agents and helpers that the present state of the children of the very poor in every large town is as bad as in pre-war days.

In 1918 we provided 1,376 Motherless Children of Soldiers and Sailors, and children whose fathers had been killed at the Front, with a fortnight's holiday. Last Season 1,587 similar little ones benefited and this year we hope, at the request, and with the assistance of the Ministry of Pensions, to give a much larger number of children who come under this category a fortnight's holiday, in addition to our ordinary work.

It will readily be seen that this year the Fresh Air Fund requires more funds than ever, because in addition to the soldiers' orphans whom we intend to include in our programme, the holidays will cost more. Even then the price asked for happiness is absurdly small. £1 provides a fortnight's holiday by the sea or in the country for the most needy and ailing little ones. Fifteen-pence gives one child a day's outing in the country, £13 defrays the cost of a complete party of 200 little ones for the day with the necessary adult attendants. Donors of this sum can have the party known by whatever name they choose. There could be no better tribute to the memory of a dear one who has made the supreme sacrifice than to bring a day of happiness into the drab lives of poor children.

May I particularly impress upon your readers the fact that the whole of the money subscribed is spent

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE IN CHINA INAUGURATED.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

PEKING, May 8.

Yesterday the aerial postal service between Peking and Tientsin was inaugurated by a Handley-Page aeroplane carrying mails and passengers. The passengers included Mr. Alston, H.B.M. Minister. The journey occupied an hour each way.

"THE DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION."

PEKING, May 8.

The "Day of National Humiliation" passed off quietly without a demonstration. Meetings were held at the University.

SICK LEAVE FOR INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

PEKING, May 8.

Sir Francis Aglion, Inspector-General of Customs, departs on Sunday for Home on sick leave. Mr. Bowra assumes charge.

THE PREMIER.

PEKING, May 8.

The report that the Premier has resigned was discredited by his attendance at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning.

upon the children. All the expenses of the management are borne by the promoters, who are Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the publishing firm which I founded thirty years ago, and the Shaffesbury Society.

In the past twenty-eight years the Fresh Air Fund has sent 4,040,547 poor children to the country for a day's outing, and £5,940 to the sea or country for a fortnight's holiday.

It is easy to record in mere hard statistics the work accomplished, but who can place on record or value the results achieved in terms of life, health and happiness? These things cannot be estimated, but they can be imagined.

Subscriptions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. Ernest Kessel, Hon. Secretary, F. A. F., 226 Gt. Portland Street, London, W.1 England.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PEARSON.

ANNUAL REPORT.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Hongkong Football League will hold its annual general meeting in the R. G. A. Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th of May. Each team is allowed to send two representatives.

The annual report issued by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Ralston) says—

Referees—We should be fortunate indeed to have constantly available such a numerous body of efficient and willing referees as we have been able to call upon during the season under review. Civilian referees are as few as in former years; but the need for them has been practically non-existent owing to the exceedingly high ability of qualified men from both services willing to undertake duties. A record has been created this year in that not a single case of misconduct has come before the Referees' Board.

Finance—Our financial position is satisfactory and it will be noticed from the Accounts that a sum of over \$682 was contributed to the Hongkong Fund for Devastated France. This constitutes a high-water mark in the Association's Activities in the cause of charity and is entirely due to the hearty co-operation of the members of the Council.

Play—In both the First and the Second Divisions of the League, a very high standard of play was maintained throughout the season; and this, combined with the keenness of the competition, was reflected in the numbers of the spectators who witnessed the games each Saturday. While the Hongkong F.C. day. While the Hongkong F.C. won the First Division rather easily, without losing a match, the issue of the Second Division was in doubt right up to the last match between the Navy Reserves (ultimate winners) and Kowloon F.C. (runners up). Mr. J. Rasmussen was responsible for all the arrangements connected with the Second Division and it is hoped he will undertake the same duties with equal success next year.

The Hongkong Challenge shield was won by a strong Police Team with St. Joseph's College worthy Finalists.

The Charity Match, mentioned above, was an International, England v. Scotland, and resulted after a close game, in a win for England by 2 goals to 1.

For next season the prospects are exceedingly bright and the issue of the Association's Official Handbook, suspended since 1917, ought to be seriously considered. Its value is unquestionable and enquiries for it have been frequent.

The Colony is very badly off for

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c., in our cold stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months.

For full particulars, apply to the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

In the Hongkong Tennis League on Saturday, Civil Service beat the H.K.C.C. "B" team by 61 games to 38.

The details follow: Major Willison (C.S.) and J. R. Wood beat Burnie and Brant 6—5, beat Batticome and Paravicini 10—1, lost to Hamilton and Grimble 5—6.

Dr. and O. Woodman (C.S.) beat Burnie and Brant 7—4, beat Paravicini and Batticome 7—4, beat Hamilton and Grimble 8—3.

R. C. Witchell and Fincher (C.S.) beat Burnie and Brant 4—7, beat Batticome and Paravicini 7—4, beat Hamilton and Grimble 7—4.

grounds at present, so that with the return of a full Garrison and increase in Navy crews, the scarcity of grounds will be felt in the future even more than in the past. With more grounds available the Second Division could play "Home" and "Away" fixtures instead of having only one meeting between any two teams. Although it was not found practicable to invite the Shanghai F.C. to send a team to play us last season, it is hoped that this will be arranged in 1921, probably about Chinese New Year.

Finally, it is urged that Rule 2 of the Association's Constitution be rigidly adhered to, that is that "clubs under the jurisdiction of the Association are prohibited from playing with or against any club which is not a member of this or another affiliated Association."

OBITUARY.

MR. E. E. DA SILVA.

The death occurred yesterday at his residence, 15, Belilos Terrace, of Mr. Ernest E. da Silva, who had reached the age of 74 and was an esteemed member of the local Portuguese community. He had been in the employ of the China Sugar Refinery for over 48 years and for many years had been President of the Confraria do Santissimo Sacramento, his work for the Society being known and appreciated by all its members. He was formerly a well known member of the Lusitano Club but retired a few years ago on account of advancing age. He leaves a widow and nine children. The funeral takes place this evening, passing the monument at 5.45.

CAPTAIN P. R. MARSH.

Captain Peter Ryves Marsh of the West River steamer Sun On died at the Matilda Hospital last night. He was 60 years of age and came to China about 30 years ago. He was well known in the Colony and along the coast. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Peter Marsh of Ballincollig, Co. Cork, Ireland. The funeral passes the monument at 6 p.m. today.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Fleet. Phone No. 3515.

FAIRALL & CO.

Beg to announce that in consequence of having been compelled to vacate their present premises, and being unable to obtain a suitable store, have decided to dispose of the whole of their Stock. All goods sold at less than Cost Price.

SALES COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th, 1920.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF RICE.

(Continued from page 2.)

A deputation from Ceylon which waited on the Viceroy on the 4th inst. suggested that India was responsible for the high price of rice in the island. His Excellency showed convincingly that the exact opposite is the case, and that but for the control scheme Ceylon would be paying world prices. Lord Chelmsford said that Ceylon had no reason to take for granted that prices would be controlled in her interest this year. The planters knew there was a possibility of the control being removed at the end of 1919, and ought to have foreseen that they might have to pay world prices. In effect the planters were asking for a subsidy out of Indian revenues, in order to keep up the dividends of their tea and rubber plantations. The viceroy recognized, however, that the high price in Ceylon might cause some distress among the Indian labour population, and tend to its depletion. He made the welcome announcement that for half of the total allotment to Ceylon for the year the price would be reduced from the fixed rate Rs. 15 per cwt. to Rs. 12. This reduction of Rs. 60 per ton works out to a total of more than £1,250,000. It may be regarded as very generous.

HOME POSITION.

In this country, as already shown, we have to be content with little more than a quarter of the normal pre-war import, though it should not be forgotten that a large part of this normal shipment was re-exported. On the whole, this country has been remarkably well served by the maintenance of control in the last three years or so. Until the recent change in price was announced the English housewife has been buying her rice at 4d. per lb. for two or three years, while the world price has been 10d. or 1s. This was entirely due to the purchases made by the Royal Wheat Commission of the Burma crop, and its sale at 26s. per cwt. The new control rate of 7d. certainly gives no margin for profiteering on the part of the Royal Commission. We must not overlook the fact that the 4d. rate was maintained, and the price to the consumer kept down largely at the cost of the Burma cultivator, when his competitors in Siam and Saigon were reaping a harvest almost beyond the dreams of avarice.

There is no reasonable cause for complaint that the Government of India should have primary regard to Indian interests, and should seek to obtain a fair price for such shipments as may reach non-Indian consumers. Indian opinion would certainly be hostile to any preferential arrangement in respect to this country which limited the profit now being earmarked for the benefit of the cultivator. This point should not be overlooked when complaints are made of the increased prices now paid for Burma rice by the English consumer. Fortunately, rice is not an essential item of the working man's budget; there are plenty of substitutes for rice pudding, which with eggs and milk is becoming a luxurious dish. The shortage of supplies for starch is a more serious matter.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 10, 1920.

On London—	Bank Wks	4/-2
On demand		4/-2
20 days' sight		4/-2
3 months' sight		4/-2
Credits 4 months' sight		4/-2
Documentary 4 months' sight		4/-2
On Paris—		
On demand		1375
On New York—		
On demand		502
20 days' sight		502
On Tokyo—		197
On demand		197
On Calcutta—		197
Wire—		197
On demand		197
On Singapore—		1804
On demand		1804
On Manila—		186
On demand		186
On Shanghai—		nom.
On demand		nom.
80 days' sight (private paper)		nom.
On Yokohama—		nom.
On demand		nom.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)		31.80
Sovereign (Bank's buying rate)		4/-2
Silver (per oz.)		619

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub. 2% dia.
" 10 " 1% dia.
" 10 " 1% dia.
Chinese coins 4% dia.
Bar Silver in Hongkong 13% dia.
Chinese Copper Cash 5% dia.
Rate of Native Interest 7% dia.
Chinese Sub. Coin 4% dia.
Hongkong Sub. Coin 2% dia.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food and abundant exercise, and plenty of outdoor exercise, should keep the bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Shopkeepers.

Health and Happiness.

There is no simpler or more natural remedy for the maintenance of good health and buoyant cheerfulness than the daily glass of water with a dash of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Sparkling, refreshing, cleansing—every glass of Eno bubbles over with life, health and happiness.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO LTD.,
Fruit Salt Works, London, Eng.

THE NEW "POVERTY CORNER."

In the eighties, if "Poverty Corner" was mentioned to anyone in the entertainment world, he knew at once that the spot indicated was a spot in London just over Waterloo Bridge at the junction of York-road and Stamford-street with Waterloo-road.

Who so first dubbed it no one probably now knows, but the allusion was to the number of unemployed, and therefore usually hard-up, music-hall performers who made it their rendezvous. There from eleven o'clock till dark, or even later, they would congregate, waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up—an engagement for choice, a chat with a friend, or at any rate an offer of liquid refreshment from some more fortunate member of their craft.

Salaries then had not swollen to the inflated proportions of to-day and afforded little margin for saving; so it was no reproach to the average "artist" that a week or two without engagements made poverty a very near neighbour. Nearly all the variety agents' offices were in the immediate neighbourhood, so business took every music-hall performer, star as well as minor turn, past Poverty Corner at some time or another, and when a proprietor, disappointed by some artist, wired for a deputy, his agent, if no one suitable happened to drop in at the office, would sally forth to see whether any of the waiting ones at the Corner would fill the bill.

Of late, to anyone passing along Charing Cross-road who recalls Waterloo-road thirty-five years ago, there must be something strangely reminiscent in the little groups of men to be seen every day at the corner of Cranbourn-street. Not the Hippodrome corner; the little crowd usually there is mostly composed of musical hall artists, it is true, but of the more opulent type of 1920, possessing banking accounts, motor-cars, and other luxuries of which the old York Corner the ropes, he will pay it a visit.

The new Poverty Corner is opposite, by the railway office and along under the veranda of Wyndham's Theatre. The little knots of men there have the same weary expectant look, the same air of jaunty indifference, as did those over Waterloo way a third of a century ago. Mostly middle-aged, many old men, they have that curiously evident air of the theatre about them which stamped the actor of a generation ago and is seldom noticeable in the younger actor of nowadays.

But it is with a newer phase of their calling that their vigil is chiefly concerned. They are on the look-out for work as film actors. How or why this spot came to be selected is a mystery, but when an assistant producer is deputed by his chief to engage a few people for small parts, or a crowd of a certain type the chances are that, if he knows the ropes, he will pay it a visit.

One of the waiting ones will undertake to bring three more, another half a dozen. Almost everyone can vouch for one friend, and so with little trouble a crowd of fifty or a hundred experienced actors can be relied on to turn up next morning at Watlings or Ealing or wherever the scene is to be taken.

The fee for a day's "crowd work" varies from a guinea (the high-water mark reached when men were scarce during the war) to 10s. or even less if attendance is only required for an hour or so. A substantial luncheon also was a much appreciated perquisite or one time, but rationing made this difficult and it is seldom provided now.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is treated immediately. It is a soothing, cooling, and blood poison. It contains a salve to heal. For sale by all Chemists and Shopkeepers.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

HONGKONG, 10th MAY, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.

BANKS.

London T. T. rate 4%.

Hongkong Banks 4830/1 sa.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance 4452

North China Insurance T. 160 sa.

Unico Insurance 190 b. 190/5 sa.

Yangtze Insurance 225 b.

Far Eastern T. 17 b.

FINE INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance 8133 n.

Hongkong Fire Insurance 300 b.

SHIPPING.

E. & K. Steamboats 271 b.

Indo-China (Prist.) 124 n.

Do. (Def.) 1824 b.

Shell Transport 320 b.

Star Ferries 330 b. 33 s.

RAILWAYS.

China Railways 225 b.

Malabon Railways 48 b. b.

Mines.

Kayan Mining Adm. 115 b.

Langkawi 115 b.

Shapow Leas 17 b.

Shah Explorations 115 b.

Falls 31 b.

Tin 37 b.

Tin 73 b.

Tin 75 b.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. & K. Wharfs 87 b. 85.88 ss.

H. & W. Docks 150 b. 150 ss.

Shai Docks 125 b.

New Engineering 25 b.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

Central Estates 106 b. 107 ss.

Hongkong Hotels 125 b.

Hongkong Lands 115 b. 114/5 ss.

Humphreys 82.50 ss.

Kowloon Lands 140 ss.

Land Reclamation 140 ss.

West Points 51 b.

EAST COAST.

E. & K. 685 n.

E. & K. 686 n.

E. & K. 687 n.

E. & K. 688 n.

E. & K. 689 n.

E. & K. 690 n.

E. & K. 691 n.

E. & K. 692 n.

E. & K. 693 n.

E. & K. 694 n.

E. & K. 695 n.

E. & K. 696 n.

E. & K. 697 n.

E. & K. 698 n.

E. & K. 699 n.

ALARMING MOTOR ACCIDENT

CAR FALLS OVER TWENTY FEET.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE AT KOWLOON.

Commander and Mrs. Kilgour. Mr. Leefe, assistant manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Leefe, met with an alarming accident when motoring along Castle Peak Road, yesterday evening and an escape that was, as Commander Kilgour put it this morning when confirming the following information gleaned by a representative of the *China Mail*, "miraculous."

It appears that when the accident occurred the party was returning from Fanling in a car which Mr. Leefe recently purchased from Sir Paul Chater on the latter's departure from the Colony. When about half way between Castle Peak and Kowloon, while negotiating a bend, another car was met coming from the opposite direction. The Chinese chauffeur driving Mr. Leefe's car pulled around to the left, rather too much, it is said, in order to avoid the approaching car. Evidently the front wheels sank into the road, and finding that he could not pull them around to the right again the driver immediately applied the brakes. Had there been a wall, it is asserted, the possibility of a serious accident would have been greatly minimised, but in the absence of an obstruction to turn the wheels to the right, the car went over a steep embankment from twenty to thirty feet high. It is difficult to record with accuracy what followed, but it is thought that the car did not actually turn over in its fall. All five occupants were thrown out, fortunately clear of the car, though in its downward path the car must have passed over Mrs. Kilgour who sustained severe bruises. Mr. Leefe, who was under the back part of the car, received a bad cut in the head and had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder. Commander Kilgour, who was fortunately thrown on to soft mud, strained his leg. Mrs. Leefe was also badly bruised, and all were severely shaken.

The occupants of the other car, French residents of Kowloon, it is understood, who had been horrified to see Mr. Leefe's car suddenly disappear over the embankment, rendered what assistance they could and drove the party into Kowloon where they were immediately conveyed to H.M.S. "Tamar," there to receive the first aid in which they stood of such need.

On the mainland assistance was also rendered by the occupants of a police car which had been following at a distance of a mile or two behind.

This morning, the scene of the accident was visited by a naval officer who took photographs of the road and the much damaged car. He is of the opinion that the car turned a complete somersault.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES, "Phone No. 3516.

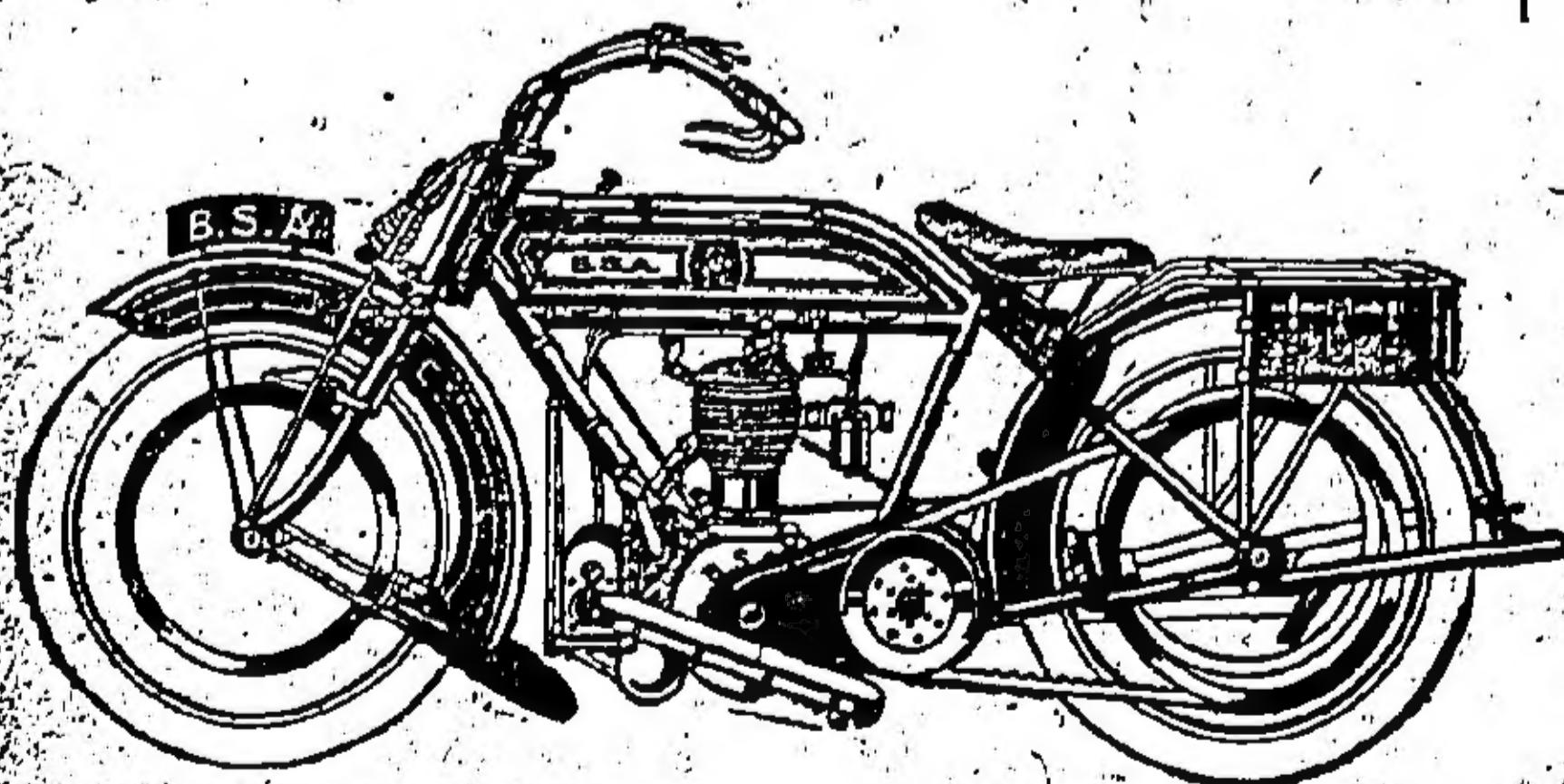
Refreshing the Skin

A most refreshing Health-pleasure and Toilet' ideal, softening and beautifying the skin, is daily enjoyed by use of the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" - English, made and delicate, or use, Toilet and Bath purposes. Delicate, refreshing, reviving perfume. Est. 40 years. "I like the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap' very much. It is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Lucy C. Hobart-Hampden writes.

"The 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap' is an extremely pleasant Soap, and I prefer it to any other I have ever tried. No artificial scents used. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c. Why not try a tablet of the 'ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP'."

B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLES are the Best British Motorcycles. Strong, Speedy and Serviceable. Accept no other.

This is the 4½ H.P. with Chain-cum belt drive.



Can also be had, with all chain enclosed drive.

SOLE AGENTS.

WALTER FORD & COMPANY.

A SAILOR'S ESCAPE.

James Farquhar, a ship's officer, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with attempting to obtain credit to the extent of \$225 for liquor consumed, with the intent of cheating and defrauding the Hongkong Hotel. The defendant said he had no intention of defrauding the hotel people. He had some Japanese notes in his pocket, which he mistook for Hongkong money. He ordered the drinks on the strength of those notes. He had some money on board the ship, and if he were given a chance to go on board, he would pay the debt. Mr. J. Cotton of the Hongkong Hotel said that after ordering the drinks, the defendant came to him and told him he had no money to pay for them. He asked witness "What are you going to do about it? You can take me to Court if you like." As witness could not get any information about himself from the defendant, he handed him over to the Police. The defendant asked to be allowed to sign a chit, but as that was against the regulations of the hotel, witness had to refuse him. The manager of the hotel had instructed witness to say that if the defendant was prepared to pay the bill, he would not press the charge. His Worship remanded the case until to-morrow morning, fixing bail in the sum of \$10.

Defendant: Will you give me a chance to go on board and get the money?

His Worship: The Police will arrest that.

Inspector Moore said the defendant did not want the people on board to know about the matter, or witness would have taken him on board yesterday.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. IDOMENUS, due here May 12th, and sails for Shanghai May 13.

The s.s. DELTA, left London April 10th, and sails for Colombo, Panama and Shanghai May 18.

The s.s. TELASIAS, due here May 18th, and sails for Shanghai May 20.

The s.s. HELENUS, due here May 28th, and sails for Japan May 26.

The s.s. ACAPENOR, due here May 31st, and sails for Japan June 1.

The s.s. PARLING, due here June 9th, and sails for Japan June 10.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 10th, and sails for Shanghai June 12.

The s.s. NELLORE, left London May 28th, and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore May 15.

The s.s. ELPEANOR, due here June 14th, and sails for Shanghai June 19.

The s.s. THESEUS, due here June 19th, and sails for Shanghai and Hankow June 20.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, due here June 26th and sails for Japan June 27.

The s.s. DEMODOCUS, due here June 27th and sails for Shanghai June 28.

The s.s. PYRRHUS, due here June 29th and sails for Shanghai June 30.

The s.s. ALCINOUS, due here July 3rd and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 4.

The s.s. BELLEROPHON, due here July 13th and sails for Japan July 14.

The s.s. IDOMENUS, due here May 12th, and sails for Shanghai May 13.

The s.s. DELTA, due here June 4th and leaves for London via Singapore and Colombo and Marseilles June 5.

The s.s. TELASIAS, due here June 12th, and sails for Shanghai June 13.

The s.s. HELENUS, due here June 19th, and sails for Japan June 20.

The s.s. ACAPENOR, due here June 28th, and sails for Japan June 29.

The s.s. PARLING, due here June 29th, and sails for Japan June 30.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 30th, and sails for Shanghai June 31.

The s.s. NELLORE, due here July 1st, and sails for Colombo, Penang and Singapore July 2nd.

The s.s. ELPEANOR, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai July 2nd.

The s.s. THESEUS, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai and Hankow July 2nd.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, due here July 1st, and sails for Japan July 2nd.

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The s.s. PARLING, due here June 29th, and sails for Japan June 30.

The s.s. DEUCALION, due here June 30th, and sails for Shanghai June 31.

The s.s. NELLORE, due here July 1st, and sails for Colombo, Penang and Singapore July 2nd.

The s.s. ELPEANOR, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai July 2nd.

The s.s. THESEUS, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai and Hankow July 2nd.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, due here July 1st, and sails for Japan July 2nd.

The s.s. DEMODOCUS, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai July 2nd.

The s.s. PYRRHUS, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai July 2nd.

The s.s. ALCINOUS, due here July 1st, and sails for Shanghai and Taku July 2nd.

The s.s. BELLEROPHON, due here July 1st, and sails for Japan July 2nd.

The s.s. IDOMENUS, due here May 12th, and sails for Shanghai May 13.

The s.s. DELTA, due here June 4th and leaves for London via Singapore and Colombo and Marseilles June 5.

The s.s. TELASIAS, due here June 12th, and sails for Shanghai June 13.

The s.s. HELENUS, due here June 19th, and sails for Japan June 20.

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